

THE Gleichchen Call



Ninth Year, No. 28

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

Per Year \$1.50

Major Morfett and Jack Roberts Coming

Recruiting Oct. 15 and 16

Pte. Arthur Roberts spent a day in town this week and to the CALL stated that his brother, Jack Roberts, would be in Gleichchen on Friday, October 15th, and would be pleased to meet all the boys of this district who would like to enlist with the 82nd of which he is now a member. The following day Major Morfett will be here for recruits and no doubt Jack can assist the boys by giving them advice and in many other ways. The men who enlist here on the 16th will have the advantage of remaining together throughout the campaign.

Majorville News

(Our own correspondent)

Victor Bertrand is to be the new teacher.

J. Mowat of the 63rd regiment, who has been stopping with Thos. Sutherland, constable, for the last few weeks, returned to the Sarcee on Thursday. The ladies are consequently sorry.

Grain hauling is the order of the day for those who have been fortunate enough to get threshed. The Cluny trail seems to be the most preferable.

The improvement on the roads in the vicinity is noticeable and reflects credit alike on the workmanship of those who did the work and the Government and its representative for this district who caused the work to be done. It is unnecessary to say it is duly appreciated.

Harry Baker from Vergas, Minn., a former resident, is here at present looking after his farming interests in this place.

The crying need of the day for this district is to get nearer railway accommodations, and of course, when we cannot all move to the railway, we must have the railway come to us. The most likely realization of this being accomplished is by the "Jim Hill" road. The survey party who passed through Majorville en route from Michael, B.C., to the Hudson Bay ports, gave out some pleasing information. A siding for Majorville is all that can be expected at the present, but by and by, when circumstances warrant it, a new town will be started, which promises to eclipse all previous records.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	8.72
2 Northern	8.69
3 Northern	8.63
4 Northern	8.53
5 Northern	8.49
6 Northern	8.44
Feed	8.38
2 C. W. Oats	27.5
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	25.5
3 Barley	35.5
4 Barley	31.5
Feed	23.5
1 Nor West Flax	\$1.31
2 Can West	1.28
3 "	1.22

TO RENT—5 Room Cottage. Very warm and comfortable. Apply to Mrs. John Koefoed, Gleichen.

Cultivated Strawberries Successfully

I have at last proved—at least to my own satisfaction—that tame strawberries can be successfully grown in Queenstown for domestic use, and, no doubt, also in a small way commercially if we were closer to a railway.

But, when farmers can raise 40 bushels of wheat to the acre and sell it at \$1.50 per bushel who would be trouble raising strawberries?

Still if every farmer can be sure to grow enough strawberries for his family, I think a good deal has been gained in a country where a few years ago we were told nothing would grow excepting wheat and oats.

Of all the small fruits strawberries are the finest in my humble opinion. A dish of strawberries with cream is fit for a king.

It is all very well, as some people tell us, that a man can sell the wheat from an acre or two and buy fruit with the money. But, very often after the wheat is sold the money is all gone, and besides there are very few who have wheat to sell in the strawberry season. And, again no strawberries are so delicious those you pick from your own garden.

It has taken me about seven years to feel satisfied that tame strawberries can be grown successfully here and I have had a good deal of disappointment. The first few years after settling here I sent for plants every spring to both eastern and western nurseries. Most of the plants were more or less dried out when received and would either not grow at all or appear to grow a while and then dry up and disappear. One year about 25 plants grew during the summer, and then I killed them with kindness during the winter by putting too much manure on them. But four years ago I saved just one plant that grew in a sheltered spot near a sod wall around the garden. I handled this plant with great care and kept hoeing dirt around the runners. From this one lonely plant I succeeded in getting about two dozen runners, which were transplanted the following spring inside my shelter belt. These all grew and set out other runners until this year I had a patch of two rows 12 rods long, bearing enough fine berries to eat every few days during the season. I have not sufficient yet for preserving but hope to have in a year or two as my plants are large and vigorous, about the size of potato tops and with enough runners to plant a large piece next year. From now on I can put out new beds each year and consider the strawberry question solved.

Am aware I am not the only farmer in this district to raise strawberries. Wm. Smith, Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Monroe had good patches last summer and no doubt others. But it is also known that some have failed and that others would like to try but fear it will prove a failure, and to these later I will offer a few suggestions taught me by experience.

The best assurance of getting strawberries is to have a shelter belt, if not a board fence will do, as the plants need protection. You will hardly ever find wild strawberries growing on the open level prairie, but always in some coulee or sheltered spot. The "Senator Dunlop" is one of the best kinds for this country. Order about 100 plants next spring from the nearest nursery. If the plants are dry

Prospects Brighter Than Ever

Prospects now of the bumper crop so much spoken of for this district are brighter than ever as the weather appears to have settled down to Sunny Southern Alberta's prettiest. Before we had finished our last issue the prospects were not so bright as when we started. Thursday a soaking rain set in and continued well on into Friday and still the weather was threatening up to Sunday, but on Monday Old Sol started in on his old job in earnest and with the aid of the wind threshing was resumed in some places, by Tuesday it was well started and yesterday the merry hum of the separator was heard throughout the district, and today all are in full blast with ideal weather.

We understand the lumber yards are practically sold out of material to build new granaries and are rushing in more cars. Material for fully 160 granaries have been turned out, and one manager remarked that almost invariable when he sold one granary the same farmer came back for another explaining that his yield was turning out much better than expected.

At the elevators yesterday morning the managers seen were all quite optimistic of the business they expected during the coming week.

The Alberta Pacific has again headed the list, which may be accounted for by the fact that they are receiving from the Blackfoot Indians, and have taken in 7,549 bushels of wheat.

The Farmers come next with 4,998 bushels of wheat, but late in the afternoon the manager said he had taken in something over 2,500 so far for the day, and looked for plenty of hard work from then on.

The Pioneer had only received 500 bushels of wheat but was receiving more, and looked forward to good business from now on.

We did not have the pleasure of meeting the new manager at the Imperial, Mr. G. A. Donnelly, who had only taken charge the day previous.

The amount taken in the past week was 13,047 of wheat, and the total so far this season is 23,178 bushels of wheat and 5,555 of oats.

when you receive them put the roots in muddy water and keep them in some shady spot for a few days before planting. Plant on a cloudy day and put a little straw over the plants to shade them from the sun. You may be more successful than I have been and have all plants live, but in case only a few start to grow don't despair. Cultivate and dig around the runners so they will take root and then transplant them in the following spring. Put some straw over the plants as soon as the ground freezes up. If you follow these simple directions and don't lose patience in the beginning you are bound to have strawberries.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Coming Events

Oct. 1—Annual meeting of Red Cross Society.

Oct. 15—The Musical Eckhards in Opera House.

Oct. 26—John Glambeck's auction sale at Queenstown.

Nov. 23 to 25—Western Canada Irrigation convention at Bassano.

Dec. 14 to 17—Calgary Winter Fair.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

On Tuesday Earl of Orkney accompanied by Messrs. A. Fleming and F.A. McEwan were in Gleichen representing the British Remount Commission to purchase transport, artillery and cavalry horses, but only bought three horses. One from Harry Scott and two from F. W. Courtney. There were only a few offered which was due to several reasons. More thorough advertising might have helped, but the greater reasons were that ranchers found it too costly to bring in horses considering the few purchased at previous sales and the prices offered of from \$160 to \$195 were hardly attractive enough, more especially at this busy season of the year.

A report was circulated last week that Charlie Marshall had been killed in the trenches, but his brother Jack has received no information of it and believes his name has been confused with a newspaper report of the death of a private named Chas. Marshall Woods. The report was taken for quite a sensation about town as Charlie was one of the most popular boys to enlist from here.

Rev Stanley Stocken left Tuesday afternoon for Calgary after visiting his brother a short time, this being his first visit here since March. He looks much better as a result of his trip to the Coast. We regret to learn Mrs. Stocken is again quite seriously ill and will have to undergo another surgical operation.

The Queenstown Items

The greatest crop ever raised in Queenstown has at last been cut and stooked. Most of it was harvested before the frost came but a few fields were caught, yet the grain was probably so far advanced that little damage was done. Threshing has started but very little progress has yet been made as the weather has been unfavorable, the grain tough and the straw very heavy. Without doubt it will be a long time before some of us complete our threshing. However, as the price of wheat keeps going down it is of no use rushing our grain on the market. Of course, some of those we owe may think otherwise.

Harry Dietz is one of the greatest grain growers in the district this year, having nearly 700 acres in crop and all very heavy.

Frank Pabst has returned from Washington to look after the threshing of the grain on his homestead.

Well, Fred, how about that wedding dance? The boys are waiting.

J. J. Aasgard, our local store-keeper, says business is unusually good of late. Often he is called out of bed in the night to serve customers. He has about half a dozen threshing outfits to supply with the necessities of life.

In case very many farmers succeed in getting threshed before the freeze up there will be something doing around the old ferry. I see a picture of all the way from 50 to 100 four-horse teams waiting their turn to pass that antiquated means of conveyance that might be all right in some new settlement along the McKenzie river, but should have been thrown on the scrap heap so far as Queenstown is concerned years ago. It is ridiculous that the farmers in one of Alberta's best grain districts should be compelled to put up with this ferry nonsense year after year just because the government is too niggardly to build a bridge.

Great and glorious reports are coming in about big yields from the little threshing that has been done. It is said that 48 bushels of wheat to the acre is the smallest. A. Begg's marquis wheat on summer fallow went 56 bushels, and one man claims 65 bushels but this is probably stretching it some, and it is said he will have the 18 acres surveyed to make sure.

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartsch, one dark bay gelding, fore-top clipped, white spot on head, pigeon toed, branded H, blotched \$10 reward for delivery to above or information as to whereabouts. —Jack Matthews. 26f

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25. Sorrel roan mare, branded H-B (joined) on left hip, 4 white feet, white strip in face, weight about 700 lbs., aged. Mike Brown, Brand Reader. 26.

FOR SALE—International gasoline engine three horse power; pump, 500 feet of 1 1/2 pipe, 10 barrel galvanized tank suitable for cistern. All very cheap if taken at once. Apply Roy M. Allen. 13f

The eighth annual winter show of the Calgary Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in the Horse Show building at Calgary from December 14 to 17.

HUGE INVESTMENTS OF AMERICAN CAPITAL

"Monetary Times" Annual Compilation Shows Over \$600,000,000 in the Aggregate

Interesting figures dealing with investments of American capital in Canadian enterprises are given by the "Monetary Times" in their annual review.

Dealing with the investments in industrial enterprises it appears that the largest number of branch manufacturing plants of United States companies is located in Ontario, although there is a tendency to choose Western Canadian locations to a greater extent. At least twelve United States manufacturers of agricultural and farm implements have branches in the Dominion and about as many makers of automobiles. In the latter case, the parts are usually imported separately and assembled in this country. Several United States manufacturers of chemicals, drugs, patent foods and cereals have factories or distributing houses on the Canadian side of the international line. A large number of firms manufacturing and supplying various machinery, fitting, and plants are also doing business in Canada in a similar way. This United States commercial invasion applies to a lengthy list of articles, including asbestos, barrels, blind rollers, button carpet sweepers, corsets, condensed milk, beds, corks, carriages, couch, brass goods, billiard tables, cord registers, disinfectant, fly paper, fire extinguishers, fountain pen, gramophones, pickles, presses, pulley razors, rubbers, sealers, shoes, seal typewriters, watch cases, tobacco etc. This gives an idea of the scope of United States industrial interest in the Dominion.

This great invasion of Canada by American capitalists and capitalists industry is due in great measure to the stable fiscal policy which Canada has maintained for nearly a generation. There are some who will dispute this, but a canvass of the managers of the American enterprises that have located branch factories in Canada will convince the most unwavering free trader that the tariff is the main cause of the movement of American plants to Canada. There are other contributing causes, no doubt, but the policy Canada adopted thirty years ago, and which has been endorsed by the great majority of the people at intervals ever since is the determining factor, just as it was the most potent factor in the enormous industrial development of our neighbors to the south during the past two generations.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

"Made-in-Canada" Provides Work For Working People

The "Made-in-Canada" movement to-day means more than business or profit for the Canadian manufacturer. It means employment for Canadian workpeople, who will spend their wages over the counters of Canadian stores to the advantage of Canadian merchants and Canadian business generally. It means traffic, both freight and passenger, for our railways, which again contributes to increased activity in all fields of Canadian commercial enterprise. It means a home market with good prices for what the farmer has to sell to the Canadian workman and his family. Ask the farmers around Winnipeg or Toronto, or Montreal or Brantford what they think about this splendid market right at their doors.

Dr. Samuel Johnson defined patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel." The man who gets his income from this country in a time of war and spends a good share of it in another is the last kind of scoundrel that could be considered a patriot.

KEEP THE WHISTLES BLOWING AND THE OLD FLAG FLYING BY BUYING "MADE-IN-CANADA" GOODS

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

LOST—Small 16-inch hand grip on the trail between Calgary and Gleichen. Finder please advise J. Clamp, Majorville.

\$50 REWARD will be paid to any one giving information to me or the N.W.M.P. leading to the conviction of the blackguard who poisoned my brindle greyhound. C. F. R. Bruce, Cluny.

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen. 48f

SITUATION WANTED—By man and wife capable of taking charge of cook and throughout the threshing season. Practical experience. References furnished. Apply Box T. CALL office, Gleichen. 28

LOST—One right hand Perisian Lamb mitt, on the street. Reward offered at CALL office. 29f

\$15 REWARD per head will be paid for deliver of one grey mare branded on left shoulder and 2Q on right hip; and one bay gelding branded EK on left hip and on left shoulder, star in forehead, white snip on nose. Deliver to Palace Hotel, Gleichen, or H2 ranch. J. McGillis. 25f

FOR SALE—one L.H.C. Hay Press 17x22. Also one L.H.C. 8 h.p. Gasoline Engine with 104 grinder, all in good condition. Apply to J. A. Maynard, Cluny. 24f

6% MONEY TO LOAN We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans on farm and city property at 6% interest with only 2% brokerage fee. Liberal Options. When writing us state value of your property and amount of loan desired. Address: Finance Agency, 500 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25, a sorrel gelding, branded on left hip, left hind foot white, 2L left front foot white, white strip in face, weight about 800 lbs. age 8 years. Mike Brown, Brand Reader. 26.

INFORMATION will be thankfully received concerning the whereabouts of any of our horses or cattle, showing signs of lameness, or with legs or feet broke out with apparent "hoof rot." Horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and 7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. Notify F.A. McHugh & Sons, Blind Creek P. O., Alberta, or Palace Hotel, Gleichen. 26

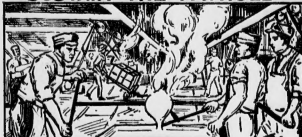
WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or small house to rent. Apply C. C. Ryan, care Call office. 19f

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1 1915 to Nov. 15 1915. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 161, Gleichen. 15

is gen-
er girls.

SUSTAIN THE PAYROLL



A FULL PAYROLL
IS THE PULSE OF HEALTHY BUSINESS
AND GOOD TIMES

BY PURCHASING MADE IN CANADA PRODUCTS

HELP IT BY BUYING AT HOME

The Home Town Sinks When You
Send Your Dollars Away

Farmers can speak of the early days, of the raw land that was broken, the passing of the years, and finally the gradual growth of the nearby town or village. Then, one day, a farmer received a catalogue from some mail order concern—a veritable store between covers. He sent his order away and his money, and also incited others—neighbors—to club with him for a similar purpose. He forgot—or did not think of the early days of struggle, of how thirty or fifty little villages had been; how the merchants were willing to help an honest fellow over a bad year. This went on, and gradually things got worse. You see the dollars were always going away—never staying at home. The village merchants had to reduce their stocks because their business was going down close to little money was in local circulation.

Folks said: "Why, Jones, has nothing in his store we need, but to get it locally, it was very hard to get it locally. Why else could you expect."

The Home Town Sinks
Then, slowly but surely like a ship going down to the bottom, the little town or village went down, leaving with it the school, church, local library and social hall.

A REAL WINNER

A Sign That Pulled Business For a
Hardware Merchant

A few months ago a leading hardware dealer in a Canadian town found his sales were falling off badly. He did not become cast down but set his mind to work to find out the trouble and how he could overcome it. He hit upon the following display card as a first aid to this end:

We Are Going to Make
"BUSINESS, AS USUAL"
Selling Goods

MADE IN CANADA
"WELL HOLD WHAT WE HAVE—
AND MORE—"

By Selling

MADRID-CANADA GOODS

In telling a customer about it afterwards he said: "I've taken some pretty long chances and made some pretty shrewd guesses in shaping up programmes for this store, and it's been mighty seldom I've lost out, but I think this one is going to be the surest winner I've ever tried. I'm banking on it strongly, and I think we can square our obligations with our neighbors and the citizens of this country by sticking to it. What's more, if every storekeeper in this country will do the same well all will get a lot of long-drawn-out accounts that have refused to be closed up because we failed to help the fellow that really supports us in our business."

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

Red Deer M.P. Cannot Forget His
Favorite Theory in War Time

Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, recently stated in the House of Commons that the war had proclaimed the National Policy to have been a palpable failure as a revenue producer and a builder up of industry. It is regrettable that Dr. Clark, who combines the gift of picturesque speech with an attractive personality, should not be more careful as to the facts when speaking in the House of Commons. His claim that the National Policy has failed to produce revenue is easily refuted by the returns of the Customs Department which show that, since 1879, when the National Policy was introduced, the customs revenue of the country has increased from \$12,929,840 to \$107,180,575 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. That is, the customs revenue now provides about two-thirds of the total revenue raised by the Dominion Government.

His second statement, that the National Policy has failed to develop the industries of Canada is also misleading and untrue. From 1880 to 1910, a period in which both Conservative and Liberal Governments adhered to the National Policy, statistics show the following enormous increases in the production of many of our principal products: Food products, 285 per cent; textiles, 145 per cent; iron and steel, 288 per cent; wood products, 185 per cent; paper and printing, 255 per cent; liquors and beverages, 255 per cent; clay, glass and stone products, 125 per cent; metal products, 425 per cent; tobacco products, 250 per cent; vehicles, 315 per cent; hard trades, 1,411 per cent.

Our trade rivals, the manufacturers of the United States, have not the contemptible opinion of our National Policy which is entertained by Dr. Clark. In a special bulletin on foreign trade, published by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States on March 1st, appears the following statement: "We are not used to the customs tariff the Dominion of Canada, so far as cultivation of trade with it is concerned, would certainly be looked upon by Americans as a foreign country. But, as the Dominion is a distant and separate country from the Republic, the Government of the Dominion naturally aims not only to develop its own resources to its fullest extent, but also, through the influence of a protective customs tariff, to concentrate as much as possible the manufacture within its own borders of the goods which its people require. This devotion to a system of tariff protection on the part of Canada has resulted in the establishment of numerous industries by Canadians and has also induced a large number of American manufacturers to erect branches of their own factories in Canada in order to secure to a larger degree a share of the markets of the Dominion which have grown so rapidly within the past decade."

Every dollar spent for the goods your fellow men make is as important just now as every Canadian dollar sent into the maw of the enemy.

Persistency in Advertising

One stroke of bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night cannot long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgotten.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

MR. EDWARD WALKER, C.M.A., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. G. BROWN, Superintendent of General Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager



Suits Made to Order in
Four Days

Imported
Sh. Wooten, Sh. Sergeant, Sh. Viennas,
and Homespun, the richest col-
or weaves ever

We have secured the most recent Scent-ready
Special Order Tailoring—hats and clothes made
by specialists in fine tailoring—different styles
in the Album of Fashion.

It takes exactly four days to make a suit, but we guarantee a perfect fit as easily as a fit without a try-on.

The Hicks Trading Co
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Gleichen Livery Barn

Having moved into town with my family I have now
taken entire charge of the Gleichen Livery Barn where I
will be most pleased to meet all who may want anything
in line of business.

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give
you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy,
sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to
choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

W. W. Winspear

General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

R. A. JOHNSTON

Auctioneer
Anticlimbing Is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED
WHERE DESIRED
Centre Street and 5th Avenue
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P. timetable takes
effect next Sunday, May 31st, and
the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 15—west bound—2.02
" 615—west bound—8.45
" 3—west bound—13.55
" 14—east bound—24.05
" 4—east bound—15.55
" 510—east bound—21.09

ASK FOR GOODS



SPEND
THIS MONEY
IN CANADA

YOUR PATRONAGE
WILL
BOOST
THE PAYROLL

MADE IN CANADA

Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



The Eye of the Army

The Searchlight is invaluable in Modern Warfare

In modern warfare the searchlight is invaluable. On dark nights at sea it is the only means of guarding against torpedo boats, which its beams will reveal at a distance of two miles and more.

On shore it is the electric eye of the army. It is carried to all parts of the field of action by the vehicle driven by the electric generator that supplies the current for the light.

Most of these field searchlights are not by hand, for each instrument is fitted with what is known as the distant control. Two small motors govern the vertical and the horizontal movements of the light. From them an electric cable runs to the station of the operator, who although he may be several hundred feet away, can send the rays of the light in any direction he pleases.

One advantage of this distant control is that the objects picked up by the beam of light can be sighted more quickly and more definitely, for if the operator stands behind the light and looks along the beam his vision is hampered by a luminous haze. A second advantage is that the light can be placed in an exposed position without endangering the men to run it. Were the operator and officer beside the apparatus they would be certain to receive the fire that is sure to be poured upon a searchlight, and would suffer the instant the range was found.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

Another story has been added to the imposing array of those told at the expense of the newly-deceased bachelors of arts, who have not found the world as eager for their services as they could wish. While waiting for the manager to be at leisure, a young job-hunter took occasion to converse with the officer.

"Do you suppose there is an opening here for a college graduate?" he asked.

"Will, there will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to three dollars a week by to-morrow night."

"Gee, but business is rotten!" said the thin man as he addressed the fat man on the rear platform of the car. "I am laying off hands every day."

"That's funny," returned the fat man. "I'm putting on hands every day."

"What business are you in?" asked the thin man.

"I'm a watchmaker," replied the fat man.

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. BOGAMP, 604 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminent in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1059

Half a Year to Build a Submarine

Exact Number of British Submarines is an Admiralty Secret

It has been stated that the Germans are turning out submarines at the rate of one a week and that they are able to build a completely new submarine in a matter of five or six weeks of so.

That is a great mistake, for no submarine can be built in a few weeks. The hull and the fittings can be built very quickly, it is true, and probably more quickly in Germany than in England, for the Germans have turned practically their entire shipbuilding resource to submarine construction.

But the engines of a submarine take a considerable time to build, to test properly, and to fit in the hull. The fastest time that a modern submarine can be turned out, in fact, is six or eight months in Germany, while it takes England and France a year to build the same kind of boat.

At the beginning of the war Germany had thirty submarines, while sixteen were under construction for her own navy, and six for foreign navies, which latter she naturally took over. The number of extra submarines started since the war is said to be eighteen, so that the Germans have about sixty-five to seventy "under-sea-boats," less those that have already been sunk. The exact number we have is an admiralty secret.

Farm Bookkeeping

How a Young Man in Eastern Ontario Doubled His Income

A farmer in Eastern Ontario who had made more than an ordinary success of his life on the farm, retired some seven years ago, leaving the management of the old homestead to a younger son. The neighbors remarked that "Ernie" would have to hustle to make as much from the old farm as his father had done before him. Ernie was no dasher. He followed closely in his father's footsteps for two years. For those two years, however, he did one thing that his father had not done. He kept a system of books in which cash incomes and cash expenditures were of the least importance. He kept accounts with each department of his farm.

At the end of the second year, Ernie knew just where his management was faulty. Then he began to make changes which caused the neighbors to shake their heads ominously and which nearly wrecked his father's confidence in him. The pure bred Clydesdale mares had always been regarded as the best money makers on the farm. Ernie sold them off until he had only a sufficient number to do the farm work. Two stallions had been kept and both were sold. He doubled his dairy herd and started right in to get his farm into corn and clover near the barns and alfalfa in the more distant fields.

That was five years ago. Today the income from that farm is double what it was in the father's banner year, and yet Ernie is no better farmer than his father. He is merely a better business man, and the ideal farmer must be a stock man, soil expert, and business man all in one. Ernie had found by a simple system of accounts that mares could not be kept at a profit, unless they also did a considerable amount of farm work. The colts were not paying for the upkeep of superfluous mares, even though the colts were registered Clydes and could be sold at good prices. This may not be true in all cases, but Ernie found it to be so under his conditions.

His crop accounting had shown him that corn for ensilage is a very expensive crop when the field is located far from the farm buildings. His farm was so shaped that the buildings were in one corner of the farm. Accordingly, the two fields adjoining the barnyard were put into a two-year rotation of clover and corn, and silage never had to be hauled far. Alfalfa, Ernie found, could be handled to best advantage when the fields were located at a distance and now the major portion of his farm is in that crop. He had a special market for his milk at a special price and as dairymen was his most profitable line he increased it.

None of these changes could have been made intelligently, except with the aid of farm accounts. Business-like management is impossible without them. Even as the merchant must know the cost and profits of handling each line of merchandise, so must the farmer of today know the cost and profits of each department of his farm, or the profits of one department may be eaten up in the losses on another. Scientific business management, as I understood it, is a combination of farm accounting and good farming, and Ernie is my ideal of a scientific business manager. What is more he tells me that his accounts, which he still continues, represent only ten to fifteen minutes' work a day.—F.E.E., in Montreal Family Herald.

Our Heroes

The nation lives because its sons are willing to die. To them death brings no mean and miserable terror. Rather may it be said of them in the words of the true and tender poet who laid down his life for England not two months ago that they, "proud, clear-eyed, and laughing go to greet Death as a friend." And their spirit has been the reflection of the spirit of England's womanhood, of those mothers and wives who have given unflinchingly of their flesh and blood for their country's sacred cause. For such devotion as theirs there can be no human recompense. For such grief as they must suffer there can be no consolation of man.—London Daily Mail.

What We All Have to Do

It is foolish to label a frank examination of hard facts either "optimism" or "pessimism" or "hysteria," or any other of the clap-trap catchwords which Lord Milner very properly derided. What we have all to do is to face the situation boldly, and what are the future requirements it suggests. We are fighting a most formidable organization for imposing a brutalizing and retrograde dominion upon the world. We shall only overcome it by taking heed, not to our supplies of men at the moment, but of the whole of our future needs.—The London Times.

Meat Problem Faces Britain

Breeding Stock Sacrificed on Altar of High Prices

The meat problem in Britain has been forced to the front as one of the main issues caused by the war. There is a cry now that the nation's breeding stock is being sacrificed on the altar of high prices, and that in the event of the war lasting a long time the situation will amount almost to a famine, not only of meat, but of milk as well.

One of the official leaders in the Times states that already many farmers have begun to dispose of immature and breeding stock to the butcher, so that they may be removed from feeding them at the present high prices for grain.

Sixty per cent. of the meat—beef, mutton and veal—consumed in Britain is home product during normal times. Now, with figures of the consumption for the army and navy available and with large consignments coming in from the United States and the Argentine, it is not possible to say just what the percentage is, but it is known that the actual amount of meat slaughtered here is far greater than it has been before in the nation's history.

This extra quantity is, of course, paid on the market without there having been any preparation for supplying it, and it must come out of the reserve stock of the breeding farms.

Two plans have been suggested for meeting this condition. The first and most drastic proposal is under an order to be issued prohibiting the slaughter of any animal without permission from the government.

This would mean that farmers would be forced to keep their breeders, but it also would be of the greatest hardship to some of the smaller owners who are just getting along now by the occasional sale of one or two of their cattle. Lack of rain and the government demand for grain have caused pastures to be poor and other feed to be out of the reach of any except the wealthiest class.

The second suggestion is one that finds the greatest favor in all circles, is to have the Crown pay a subsidy to those who keep their breeding herds intact at a financial loss to themselves. This would be worked out by appraising the value of the animals. It would be a simple thing to do, and giving the owner the difference between that amount and the present market price.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Care of Hogs

Pointers of Value and Assistance to the Hog Raiser

Hogs can not be raised with profit without good pasture. Pork made on good pasture with some grain, costs about one-third less than when made in pens or dry yard feeding.

More rapid gains are made on good pasture, and the risk of sickness is also lessened. Good pasture alone hogs will hold their own.

Alfalfa makes one of the best pastures for hogs. Do not pasture it too closely.

If the number of hogs is sufficient to eat the alfalfa too closely they should be changed to another pasture, or hurdles could be used to change from one part of the field to another.

Alfalfa is not affected by drought, on account of its deep root system. Clover makes fine pasture for pigs, but experiments with both show that alfalfa furnishes more food value and for a longer time. Alfalfa is a strong bone and muscle-building food. Rape is also a good forage crop, and can be sown almost any time, the earlier the better, of course. It will be ready for feeding in from six to eight weeks.

Provide a good shelter for the pigs in every pasture, as the hot sun will blister their tender skins.

Keep salt, sulphur and charcoal in a box under cover in the pasture.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold at most every where.

Old Soldiers

The war has done much to repudiate the deductions from census statistics as to the decline in the usefulness of men after the age of 40. The war has proved that a man is in his prime at 40, and that his military value is high. More than half the officers in the armies are between 30 and 40, and there are great numbers of men in the ranks who are over 40, and not inferior in fighting ability to the younger soldiers. Vitality, freshness and alertness characterizes the army officers who are between 40 and 60. The war has revised upward the former notion of old age, and this is not a war of long marches. It is not characterized by long paroxysms of physical strain. You walk a hundred yards, climb down into a trench and stay there. Or you cross an open space fifty yards wide and attack the enemy with the bayonet. For good shooting and all-round steadiness the old soldiers is often superior to the young one. However, no man of 40 is an old man, or should lack acumen and power.

Greatest Cavalry Fight

The most tremendous cavalry fight, perhaps, that the world has ever seen took place at Dorycleum, Syria, during the first of the crusades between the mailed chivalry of Christian Europe and the Saracens. The cavalry of the crusaders numbered 110,000, while that of the Saracens reached the prodigious figure of 300,000. Completely surprised by the enemy, the Christians recovered themselves and won the day. It is said that 50,000 of the Turkish horse were left dead upon the field.

The pessimist was suffering from rheumatism.

"Every bone in my body aches," he complained.

"You ought to be glad you are not a herring," said the optimist.

Sore Corns Go!

No cutting, no blistering, no pain. The sore spot. Putnam's Extricator makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never falls—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extricator today.

The Prussian Way

American Declares Prussians Are No Gentlemen

Why discuss the minor faults of Prussia when America is agitated by the far graver question of a Black Eagle perched on our Capitol dome? asked Poultony Bigelow, in one of his characteristic letters to the New York Times. My friends of the hyphenated have their patriotism refreshed by a study of comparative social customs. Let them note that after several centuries of rampant militarism, Prussia has not yet evolved what we call a gentleman. Indeed, the German language has no equivalent for the man who is tender toward a woman and fearless in his duty to society.

The German stage has not yet succeeded in producing even a good make-believe gentleman. German actors do well in parts where there is much armor and marching and cogate ornaments. My eyes acted in uniform. When first I attended a place function in Berlin it seemed as though I had come to the barracks instead of the home of a civilized sovereign. The vast walls resounded to the rattle of hardware connected with sabers, spurs, and cogate ornaments. My eyes acted in uniform.

A notable diplomat asked me to a big dinner and asked me to name the guests. Of course I named first of all the great dramatist, Barne, a friend of Edwin Booth. At this my host held up his hands in horror. What—ask an actor to meet the Prussian aristocracy! Never! No one would come! So, to meet Barne and the great minds of Germany I had to sneak out at the Palace back door and get among the social pariahs—where genius is not in uniform and Pegasus not mounted by a Death's Head Hussar.

A simple and cheap medicine.—A simple, cheap and effective medicine is something to be desired. There is no medicine so effective a regulator of the digestive system as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple, they are cheap, they can be got anywhere, and their beneficial action will prove their recommendation. They are the medicine of the poor man and those who wish to escape doctors' bills will do well in giving them a trial.

One of the largest shipments of wool ever received in Regina was that from the farm of Major Joe Glenn at Odessa. It will be marketed through the provincial co-operative wool marketing association. Over ten thousand pounds in all were received, and a gross price of twenty-five cents per pound paid. The wool averaged seven pounds to a fleece, a pretty good showing in view of the fact that most of the sheep were quite young. The wool was clipped from 1,442 sheep.

In the farming industry also, Major Glenn in spite of his military duties, is active. This year he has 5,832 acres in wheat, and 1,500 acres in oats and barley, one of the largest crop acreages in Western Canada.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Big Guns and Rainfall.

While there is little doubt that in some instances rain can be produced by heavy explosions, the weather in Europe this summer shows that heavy cannonading has little appreciable effect on atmospheric conditions. Rain has fallen almost every day in Canada this summer but France and Great Britain have been experiencing one of the driest summers on record. In London, with the exception of a modest shower of rain on the 10th of May, and during the latter part of May and most of June, while in the west of England, there was no rainfall worth noting for two months. In France a veritable drought has been experienced. If the enormous number of big guns in use in France have had any effect at all on rain, it has been to drive it away rather than bring it.—Montreal Herald.

At the funeral of Baron Lionel de Rothschild father of the recently deceased Lord Rothschild a poor old man wept loudly and bitterly.

"Why are you crying?" inquired a by-stander. "You are no relation of Rothschild."

"No," howled the mourner; "that's just why I'm crying."

Suffragette—What is a party without women?

More Man (flippantly)—A stag party.

Suffragette—Exactly. And what, sir, would this nation be without women but stagnation?

Germany's Death Roll

Altogether German population exceeded that of Great Britain by about 20,000,000 with the result that their resources in men are much greater than ours. It should be borne in mind that while Germany has placed many more millions in the field than Britain their casualties have been probably ten times greater than ours, while the strain of fighting on two fronts has been immense.

It has been estimated that since last August Germany has been losing men at the rate of one man a minute every night. Every month the war causes Germany 300,000 casualties, and no nation, whatever its resources in men may be can go on at this rate without in the end becoming exhausted.

Another fact which should be borne in mind is that the original German army as mobilized has disappeared, and its physical excellence is not attained by all the new recruits. The supply of men is by no means exhausted in Germany, but to a large extent they are relying on young recruits, whose age and lack of physical fitness must prove a great handicap to our foes.—Tit-Bits.

A man took his wife to a doctor, who put a thermometer into her mouth and told her to keep her mouth shut for two or three minutes. When departing the man tapped the doctor on the shoulder and said: "Doctor, what will you take for that thing? I never saw my wife keep her mouth shut so long before."

Industrial Growth In the West

Manufactures Are Necessary For Economic Growth of the West

So far Western Canada has been mainly occupied with agriculture, and the progress it has made in this particular has attracted the attention of the world. For a time this progress outran transportation and other facilities, and this condition resulted in want of prompt and economical marketing and left the average farming community in the new settlements with a greater stock of produce on hand than it could either consume or move. It seems only yesterday that all the available package that entered the great cereal provinces was clogged, when it became necessary to the relief of the situation that American railroads and warehouses should unite with those across the border to raise the blockade. Since then Canada has made some mighty strides in railroad construction, and for the present it would seem that the pendulum has swung too far the other way. Five years ago there was too much business for the Canadian railroads; today, temporarily at least, there are too many Canadian railroads for the business.

Western Canada is learning, as western United States had to learn, that home consumption must be increased to correspond in a measure with home production. It is not conducive to the permanent prosperity of a country that it shall engage solely in production for distant or for foreign markets. It is not wise that any section or that any land shall be dependent altogether on custom from abroad. The Dominion as well as the provincial governments have long since recognized the necessity of encouraging manufacturing. To begin with, the western provinces, it was seen, should not be compelled, while shipping immense quantities of grain to the east and to Europe to repurchase a considerable percentage of its grain exports in the form of flour. Likewise, while raising cattle in great numbers, the sooner realized that western Canada was committing an economic blunder in looking elsewhere for its meat.

In reducing raw materials to merchantable or finished commodities Alberta has already made satisfactory headway. Its manufacturing industry is not yet great, but they are in promising infancy and growing. Edmonton is adding industrial plants to its equipment yearly, thereby inducing and sustaining population. Along with the reduction of raw-food products, the establishment of canneries, the making of by-products and so on, communities in Alberta are going into other industrial lines as opportunely offers. For example, the city of Medicine Hat, with its convenient supply of natural gas is expanded into a milling centre, and is turning out many useful things in iron and clay.

The last ten months have not been the most prosperous Canada has known, but in some respects they have been the most instructive. Canadian people have been learning to do a great many things for themselves because they have been obliged in so many ways to depend on their own efforts.—Christian Science Monitor.

A Dubious Honor

Kaiser's Jockey Was the First Prisoner of War

Unhappy is the lot of the Kaiser's chief jockey. His name is Fred Winter and he is an Englishman through and through. Once upon a time he was one of the stars at Newmarket, but he left the English turf, at the request of Emperor William, to become attached to the imperial stables at Cratitz. When Winter arrived in Germany the Kaiser, who is fond of pomp on any and all occasions, solemnly appointed him "Premier Jockey of His Majesty the Emperor and King." With the resounding title went a brilliant uniform which the little rider was instructed to wear at all times except when taking part in a race. To top off the proceedings, Winter was ceremoniously installed in his functions by the grand equerry of the Imperial court.

This happened last year, a short time before the war broke out. Then came a day when the "Premier Jockey of His Majesty the Emperor and King" received a visit, not by the grand equerry, but by a corporal's guard, which marched him off to the prison camp at Ruhleben, where he has been confined ever since.

Poor Fred Winter enjoys the dubious honor of having been the first British prisoner of war. He was, indeed, put in prison before any actual hostilities had taken place. His relatives in England have finally received a letter from him, in which the hapless jockey laments his cruel fate and bemoans his folly for having ever entered the Kaiser's service.

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Germany's Isolation

Practically Cut Off From Cable Communication With Outside World

At the outbreak of the war Germany had eleven submarine cables running in the west. Five of these, the most important of all, landed at Borkum. Two of the cables ran to the Azores and placed Germany in communication with the United States; one went to Brest, another to Vigo, and another to Teneriffe.

As these cables all passed through the English Channel they lay handy at England's doors for demolition and were promptly cut.

Between England and Germany there were seven cables running, and communication by these at once passed under control. Looking for an outlet on the north, Germany might seek to send and receive messages through Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland, but such messages would land in England or France, and so fall under the eye of vigilant censors.

In the south she was equally unfortunate. The cables running east and west in the Mediterranean are the property of the Western Telegraph Company, a British concern, and land on British soil. Should Germany wish to telegraph to Africa she would find herself in the same dilemma—the necessity of her telegrams passing through British hands. She is no better off if she tries to telegraph to India or China overland. There are no lines she can use save such as pass through Russia or India.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Shackles For Roosters

In complying with the "swat the rooster" suggestion, many farmers have been confronted with the fight problem. To deprive the male birds of their mates and then put a bunch of the burly fellows together in a pen is liable to lead to trouble. At Storr's Agricultural College they have apparently solved the problem. Shackles of coarse twine or small rope are used to overcome the fighting problem. The several males have their feet tied close enough to permit only an ordinary step, and prevent the extraordinary movements that accompany the fighting. After a week's isolation the males have become familiar with each other and the shackles may be removed.

Sphagnum moss is being used by the surgeons as dressings for the British wounded in place of cotton wool, and is greatly in demand.



Patriotic Princes

Indian Chiefs Contribute Magnificently to Needs of Empire

The Indian princes are continuing their generous assistance in every direction. The Maharaja of Gwalior has given Right Hon. David Lloyd George, through the viceroy, a lakh of rupees (\$22,000) for munitions. He and two other rulers have offered their workshops to the government for the making of munitions. The premier of Nepal has given a lakh of rupees for the purchase of machine guns. Other chiefs have contributed motor ambulances, horses, aeroplanes and tents, while one offered a camp for the Turkish prisoners. Other gifts include Red Cross motor boats for the Basra (a river in southern Arabia) and at Mombasa (the seat of British East Africa government).

The Indian press continues to insist on the most rigorous internment of all Germans.

To Be Borne in Mind

Every preacher, teacher, editor, recruiting speaker ought to impress upon the public the plain fact that every one indulging in any form of expenditure not directly conducive to the health and efficiency of himself and his family, is helping to "crab" the successful conduct of the war.—The Nation, London.

"For the making of billiard balls 500 elephants are needed every year," said the famous big game hunter in his lecture on India.

"How strange," whispered Mrs. Winsome to the lady who sat next, "that people can teach such great beasts to do such delicate work."

The Woman Who Takes

the proper help to keep her digestion right and her system free from poisonous accumulations, is not troubled with headaches, backache, languid feelings, unnatural sufferings. All women who have tried

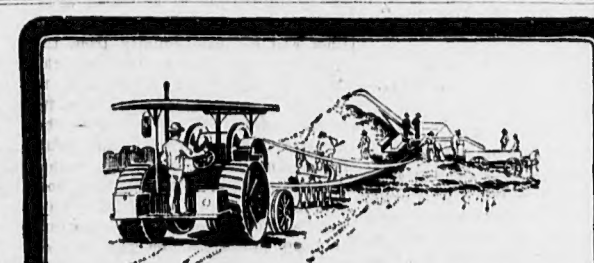
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know this famous remedy to be the proper help for them. A few doses will make immediate difference and occasional use will cause a permanent improvement in health and strength. They cleanse the system and purify the blood and every woman who relies on Beecham's Pills, not only enjoys better physical condition, but quieter nerves and brighter spirits, but she

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And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible
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Standard Gas Engine Oil, an absolutely reliable lubricant for all types of internal combustion engines—either gasoline or oil burning.

Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured especially for the lubrication of steam tractor and stationary steam engines.

Thresher Hard Oil, a high grade cup grease—for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil, a heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets—the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

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1. What is the purpose of the study?

